## EL PASO HERALD

Illustrations.

GIBSON GETS BIG

PRICE FOR DRAWINGS

(By Frederick J. Haskin.)

are realizing that it is frequently better to paint a picture with a view to having it used as an illustration than merely to hang in a gallery and many who are recognized as masters are making a side line of illustrations to which they devote quite as much attention as to their exhibition pictures.

Why Some Artists Fall.

The difficulty with the average artist at the beginning of his illustrating career is that he is so absorbed in his own ideas that it is hard for him to take into consideration the fact that his idea must be subject to that of the writer whose work he is supposed to

tion process. A failure to understand these matters is the cause of so many illustrations being issued which really do not illustrate and therefore are not

filling their true purpose, whatever their artistic value.

some, especially the beginner who re-gards the illustration as a "pot boiler" to be abandoned as soon as he has es-tablished a name which will give him a different market for his pictures.

Such a young man recently ap-proached a magazine publisher asking for work. He was armed with in-fluential letters of introduction and

Book and periodical illustration

comparatively young in America. The evolution of it can be traced in the bound volumes of two or three of the best known magazines whose publica-

tions go back over a half century. It is only about 30 years since photography stepped in to give the illustrator the advantage of firstclass reproduction of his work which before that

had been dependent upon the more of

satisfactory that a good artist hesi-tated to risk having his conception spoiled. But now American illustra-

tions are the finest in the world and in no other country are such generous

sums paid to the artists producing

The sum of \$1000 for a single drawing sounds fabulous and yet the report that a certain periodical paid \$25,000 to Charles Dana Gibson for a contract

involving the production of a picture each alternate week during the year never has been contradicted and there are a number of cases on record of \$1500 being paid for a cover page or inside illustration. Five hundred dollars is not introductly paid and \$5000

ars is not infrequently paid and \$5000

is not an unheard of price to pay an artist of repute for the drawings to

illustrate a popular novel. Of course, such prices do not come to the be-

Versatility Means Much.
The names of such artists as the late
Edwin A. Abbey and Howard Pyle, as
well as those of J. Pennell, Robert
Blum and others who are still with

us, will be recognized in the future as

the founders of the modern American school of illustration since their in-

fluence has been felt not only in the United States, but throughout Europe as well. The high standard set by

their pen and brush drawings to be used for illustrations has been an in-spiration to thousands of younger ar-

sought out and treasured by young illustrators for their good qualities in

detail and treatment.

less uncertain hands of the wood en-graver. The results so often were un-

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.-Each year records an increase in the num-ber of artists of reputation who are turning their attention to illustration, which offers far more in the way of

100,000 Pupils May Not Get Education This Year on This Account.

### MANY POLICEMEN LIVE IN A BLOCK

New York, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The opening of the public schools in this city this week has brought Father Knickerbocker face to face with the fact that the lack of educational facilities here has reached a point where more than 85,000 children will have to get along with part-time education and it is possible that this number may exceed the 100,000 mark, thus making the number which cannot be properly cared for about equal to the entire population of Albany.

The school population of Albany.

The school population of this city is now the largest in the world and is rapidly approaching the 1,000,000 mark. Every fall shows an increasing difficulty in providing adequate educational facilities in spite of the most strenuous efforts, but the situation as it exists this

ities in spite of the most stremous efforts, but the situation as it exists this year has brought home in a particularly startling manner a realization of the need of more schools and teachers. With nearly 100,000 youngsters who cannot be properly accommodated, the city is confronted by a most difficult problem. That a situation under which potential pupils equal to the population of the state capital cannot be properly accommodated can continue seems incredible, but the fact remains that the number hotated can continue seems incredible, but the fact remains that the number has been increasing for years. About the only persons who derive any satisfaction from this state of affairs are the young-sters who find their hours of study cut down to the envy of hundreds of thou-sands of pupils who have to put in regu-lar time.

That milk tippling is one of the most risky indulgences incident to New York life seems to be borne out by a report just submitted to the health department by the city milk committee in which it is stated that over 200,000 persons a day are served with milk fit only for seeking or the city milk committee. cooking or manufacturing ourposes. The investigation upon which this statement was based included nine first class ho-tels, 77 restaurants, 125 lunch rooms and 19 sods water fountains, having a total daily estimated patronage of 230,000 persons. The disturbing feature of the situsons. The disturbing feature of the stu-ation is found in the fact that the exami-nation included many places in the busi-ness and shopping districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn with the resulting discov-ery that well-groomed restaurants are by no means certain dispensaries of good milk. In fact, of six high class hotels but four passed satisfactory tests and hacteriological examination showed that in the dining room of one was being in the dining room of one was being served a grade of milk commonly dispensed at the corner grocery of the tenement districts. In some of the cheaper ment districts. In some of the cheaper ment districts. lunch rooms the noontime lacteal bey erage consists of a few gallons of fresh milk mixed with a solution made from canned milk, the resultant concection beng served at a temperature so low as to diaguise its taste. Just how serious is the imposition upon the milk drinker may be judged from the fact that a bacteriological examination of 905 samples established for the whole an average rating of but 35.2 percent. The lowest rating of but 35.2 percent. The lowest standard considered fit for drinking purposes is 75 percent, or milk containing not more than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter.

Whether or not a cat must be killed nine times to be considered legally dead is the question which now confronts the court of special sessions, the magistrates' court having dodged the issue upon its first presentation. The vexed question arose through the tumble of a pet cat high window to the hard pave ment below. A witness to the accident laimed that the cat was deliberately shoved out, and, having related to a sympathetic policeman the harrowing details of the incident, brought about the arrest of the feline's owner on a charge of at-tempted cut murder. Unfortunately the ody of the victim was left inert upon the corpus delicti must be established to prove the crime, a hasty return was made to the scene, for the cat's body.

Mollie, the cat, had disappeared and selections to the prove the prove the cat's body. Mollie, the cat, had disappeared and only after long search was, found alive and happy in the apartment whence she had fallen or been pushed to her supposed death. However, the policeman swore that he had seen a dead cut upon the sidewalk and claimed that he ought to know a dead cut when he saw one. His earnestness caused the harassed magistrate to pass the case along and hence the question of how often a cat must be killed to be legally dead is still in abeyance pending the opinion of the learned court of special sessions.

Within a radius of 30 blocks of the East river, the chief topic of conversation at present is the extraordinary suc cess of an attempt on the part of the district housewives to supply the family tuble by purchasing from the producers direct. After a period of discouragement during which was accomplished the of getting farmers and populace together for mutually satisfactory barter, the "market without a middleman" is daily besieged by customers. The neighborood surrounding the housewives' market is not a prosperous one and patrons display a Catholic taste in receptacles to carry away high grade low cost corn. potatoes, cauliflower, string beans or what not. Old suit cases, pillow slips, nately used and up to 11 oclock the scene beneath the big bridge has something the appearance of a riot. To the sale of farm products that of fish has just been added. On the first fish day five tons of fish were sold as fast as they could be handed out. Sea bass, porgies and butterfish fresh from the water went for 10 cents a pound. Of farm products, prize qualities of cantaloupes sell for 3 cents; watermelons fetch 35 cents, tomatoes 5 cents a quart, and grapes 12 cents

The astonishing discovery has been made that there exists in New York a lock of houses, residences all and we filled with luxurious equipment, which is wholly safe from molestation by memhers of the underworld, be their aliases or influence what they may. This oasis of safety in the Bronx at 180th street owes its immunity to the fact that it shelters five police sergeants and three

(Continued on next page).

Many Recognized Masters Are Producing Work For

northeast of town, see the garden of beauty covering acres and acres of El Paso, revel for a while in the wealth of color—purple, pink and gold—and do not sav again that El Paso has no wild flowers. The rains of August have brought up myriads of blooming things and the land is aglow with color.

I am sure the people of progressive El Paso want to be on speaking terms with their own wild flowers, so let me introduce you to a few of them. If the botanical names seem unnecessarily long which offers far more in the way of remuneration to the average artist than any other form of art. It also is the speediest way of becoming known to the public, for while a successful painting may be exhibited at a number of academies and galleries it will not be seen by the large majority of people until it has been reproduced and used in some publication as an illustration. Painters now are realizing that it is frequently better to paint a picture with a view to botanical names seem unnecessarily long and unpronounceable, please remember that they are given merely as means of identification to enable the re-der to place the common names where they be-

A Wild Bachelor's Button. One of the most beautiful of the native flowers growing near town is a rose colored one that looks like a pink bache-Why Some Artists Fall.

The difficulty with the average artist at the beginning of his illustrating career is that he is so absorbed in his own ideas that it is hard for him to take into consideration the fact that his idea must be subject to that of the writer whose work he is supposed to illustrate and also that he must consider the limitations of the reproduction process. A failure to understand these

El Paso's Wild Flowers A Riot Of Color On the Hills and Mesas

By Florence Bartlet

Beautiful Flowers in the Suburbs, many With Long Scientific Names, But Homely, Everyday Designations, Too.

L PASO'S suburbs were never decorated in prettier colors than at the present time. The frequent sand verbena. Botanneally it isn't even remotely related to the verbena, it is the yellows, greens, pinks, purples, blues, reds and browns of the blossoming desertiblants. Even the desert weeds are greener than usual and everywhere there is color, in some spots of the most riot. California poppies, not seen here for a number of years, are found among the wild flowers this year, and many others just as beautiful are also to be seen. The mesa land beyond Fort Bliss is one vast, sweet smelling flower garden, but it is not necessary to go that far to view the beauties of the wild flowers.

Flowers in Suburbs.

Take a Government Hill or a Fort Bliss ear and go to the sandy stretches northeast of town, see the garden of ceauty covering acres and acres of Eleason, revel for a while in the wealth of color, purple, pink and gold—and do not sav again that El Paso has no wild lowers. The rains of August have rought up myriads of blooming things and the land is aglow with color.

I am sure the people of progressive Il Paso want to be on speaking terms.

the trumpet vine and the catalpa, and to the beautiful desert willow, Clulopsis to the beautiful desert willow, Chilopsis linearis, which grows so abundantly about El Paso. The Martynia has a queer shaped seed pod with a long curved horn that has given it the common name mentioned above. When the seed is ripe the pod splits longitudinally into two claw-like parts, which give the plant its other common if not beautiful name, Devil's claw. The Pima indians use this plant to make black dye with which they color the willow in weaving their olor the willow

A Couple of Baileyas.

You mutst not fail to become acquainted with the Baileya, of which there are several species in and around El Paso—B. multiradista and B. pleniradista, both named by Harv. and Gray. The leaves are finely cut into many divisions and with the stems are covered with white week hairs which make them. name as fride of the west, one does not need even to pronounce its botanical mame.

"A Wild Verbena."

Not far away are quantities of heavy scented blossoms whose color varies from a pleasing manner with the foliage, makster a very attractive plant.

er a rain.
The pretty salverform white flower The pretty salverform white flower that is so plentiful on Government Hill growing beside the sand verbena is the chiffon flower. Heliotropum convolvulate ceum, Gray. It does not at once suggest its relatives, does it? Yet if one examined its structure carefully he would find many resemblances to the beautiful heliotrope in cultivation.

Some Cousins.

Coldenia canesceus, D. C., and Coldenia hispidissima, Gray, are two first cousins of the above that I found growing side by side with it. They are low, thick-leaved plants with pretty purplish or pinkish flowers that are tubular in form with five lobes to the corolla.

I want to confess that Sunday afternoon I found over 25 different species in the space of half a block northeast of town, but I'll not describe any more this time, for fear of confusing those who really want to know something about our more common wild flowers.

about our more common wild flowers. I hope many will feel interested in the I city's natural garden and will visit it.

After Sept. 16 Will Have Friendly Congress Carry

AVENGE COMRADES

Mexico City, Mex., Sept. 7 .- The new

Mexican congress convenes September

16, and after that date it will be dif-

With Political Fight As Result of Oil War.

### INDICTMENTS AT DALLAS RETURNED

Austin, Tex., Sept. 7.—When other sources of interest and excitement are closed to them the people of Texas can usually fall back upon the Standard Oil company and the Waters-Pierce Oil company for entertainment. For more than 10 years these two concerns have been telling factors in the political fortunes of leading Texas Democrats. It was senator J. W. Balley's alleged financial transaction with H. Clay Pierce, head of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, that first aroused public sentiment in Texas against him and ultimately led to his determination not to become a candidate again for public office. There has hardly been a candidate for governor or attorney general in Texas during the last 12 years that has not had to align himself one way or the other on the issues that were developed through the alleged activities of the Standard Oil company and the Waters-Pierce Oil company.

Fight Goes On and On.

weie developed through the alleged activities of the mouth of the mouth of that criter and it had she was generally was at the waters. Fierce oil company.

Just when it was generally was at the two of the was generally was at the two of the was generally was at the two of the was at the two of the was generally was at the two of the was generally was at the two of the was generally was at the two of the was at the was generally was the matter of company of the state for some time to come. The latest phase of the situation involving these two interests was the indictment by the United States district court of Dallas a few days ago of a number of officers of the Magnolia Petroleum company, of Evan, the was all white was at the w

affairs of all the parties concerned and apparently satisfied himself that the new company was not in any way connected with the Standard Oil company; at any rate the attorney general's department gave the transaction its apparently of the standard oil company; at any rate the attorney general's department gave the transaction its apparently.

About the same time the Standard Officompany subsidiaries were ousted from Texas, the Waters-Pierce Officompany was found gullty of violating the antitrust laws of the state and was compelled to pay a penalty of \$1,632,000 into the treasury of Texas. The holdings of this company were taken overby a joint stock concern named the Pierce-Fordyce Off association, which has its headquarters in Houston. H. Clay Pierce, who was at the head of the Waters-Pierce Off company, is also the principal stockholder in the Pierce-Fordyce Off association.

Lightfoot Investigates.

W. T. Downing: "Rain, daily rain at the military mobilization camp at Alexandria, La. We had rain call every day at 11 oclock and the rain cozed into the tents, into the soldiers' shoes and into every thing at the camp."

G. G. Merse, superintendent of the street car company: "My disappointment in California, as to its much boasted charms, was my strongest impression on a vacation trip to the coast. I believe that California is over advertised. One is sure to be disappointed as I was in California, as compared to El Paso.

Found It Hot at Galveston. ficult for friends of the administra-tion to find excuses for failure to carry out at least a few of the prom-ises made by president Madero when he was chief of the rebel army that overthrew the Diaz government. The chamber of deputies will have on its roll 243 representatives, 150 of whom were elected by the Constitutional Progressive party, which gave Madero the presidency. The minority of 23 is by no means a solid block. It

includes representatives of three poli-tical parties, the Catholic, Evolution-ist and Independent. Fordyce Oil association.

Lightfoot Investigates.

Several months ago charges were made that the Magnolia Petroleum company was a Standard Oil subsidiary, and in response to the public demand for an investigation, attorney general J. P. Lightfoot and assistant John W. Ready made a trie to St. Louis New The Progressives also claim to have the balance of power in the senate. The upper house in Mexico is not the dominant body, however, and undisputed control in the chamber amounts practically to the control of congress. Demand Madero's Resignation.

Out of the weird medley of revolutionary propaganda which has reached the capital from the camps of Oroxco in the north, from those of Zapata in the south and from the trails of rebellious peons in districts so remote that the names of Zapata and Oroxco are rarely heard its most dominant. Brady made a trip to St. Louis, New York and other cities and investigated York and other cities and investigated matters relating to the ownership of stock of the Magnolia Petroleum company. While they found that John B. Archbold and other officers of the Standard Oil company were large stockholders of the Magnolia Petroleum company. Mr. Lightfoot issued a statement to the effect that this stock ownership was not in violation of the antiare rarely heard, the most dominant note is that in which all unite-"Ma-dero must resign." For the most part ment to the effect that this stock ownership was not in violation of the antitrust laws and that there were no
grounds for instituting prosecution
against it. It has developed that the
indictments which were recently returned by the United States district
court at Dallas against the officers and
stockholders of the Magnolia Petroleum
company were based chiefly upon the
testimony of officers and agents of
the Pierce Fordyce Oil association. It
is alleged that the latter is being driven
out of business in Texas by the Standard Oil company through the Magnolla Petroleum company. dero must resign." For the most part
the rebels have vague reasons for
uniting in this demand and all resort
to the charge that the president has
failed to fulfill the promises made
in his "Plan of San Luis Potosi."
The charge is not without basis, but
the very natural defence of the president is and has been that he has had
neither time nor the legal machinery

neither time nor the legal machinery necessary for the carrying out of the promised reforms. Not for one day since his inauguaration has his country been free from rebels who loudly demanded, "fulfillment of his promises," and not yet has the executive had a congress on which he could depend for the support of the measures he has promised. nolia Petroleum company.

Possible Political Phase. The possible Political phase of the new turn of the litigation in which these concerns are involved arises from the fact that they are charged with doing business in Texas under subterfuges and that the decrees of the United States supreme court against the Standard Oll subsidiaries and the Waters-Pierce Oil company are being The congress Madero inherited was a part of the old administration. The new congress is supposed to be in sympathy with his ideas. Under the old congress, however, the administraters-Pierce Oil company are being violated. If these charges are proved, it lays both the Magnolia Peterleum company and the Pierce-Fordyce Oil association and certain of their officers association and certain of their officers open to prosecution for contempt as well as for perjury, they having signed affidavits that are on file in the secretary of state's office here that the new concerns are in no way connected with the ones that were ousted. The state officials who have permitted these alleged violations of the judgment of the court will find themselves called upon, it is said, to answer to the new political charge which their oppo-(Continued on next page.)

Texas Again Threatened Some of the Things That Impressed El Pasoans Most

While Away.

### MANY NEW IDEAS ARE THE RESULT

El Pasoans on their summer vacations saw much that interested them and saw much that interested them and many of them brought home ideas from other localities that they believe could be well adopted in this city and section.

Numerous citizens were asked during the week for expressions as to what interested them most on their trips. Below is given a number of these answers:

A tive Volcano a Great Sight.

W. R. Brown: "The active volcano on the island of Hawaii, where I spent my vacation, was the most wonderful thing

vacation, was the most wonderful thing I saw on our trip to the Hawaiian islands. The molten lava in the mouth of that crater looks like nothing so much as the hot slag at the smelter, when it is dumped from the slag pots. The steam and fumes were coming out of the mouth of that cruter and it had been in eruption a few months before."

Fake Bear Hunt a Feature.

T. M. Wingo: "A fake bear hunt on our 200 mile pack train trip was the most inpressive thing on our month's

placing it on the land. The result is Houston has been to cause the building permits for the year to increase by 300 over the number for the previous year." W. T. Downing: "Rain, daily rain at the military mobilization camp at Alex-andria. I.a. We had rain call every day

One is sure to be disappointed as I was in California, as compared to El Paso.

Found It Hot at Galveston.

Sheriff Pevton J. Edwards: "I took off my gun, and put my star in my valise and went to Calveston. The work to and went to Galveston. The most enloyable time of my varation was spent in the surg at that city. It was so hot down there I could not stand it. a ver vypleasant week in San Antonio,
where I saw governor Colquitt. He
stands ready to do enything for the protection of the citizens on the border.
They had a good Labor Day celebration both in Galveston adn Houston."
Dan Jackson: "The thing that im-

pressed me most was the beautiful beds of roses planted right alongside of the streets in Portland and Tacoma. The fishing off Vancouver island was a wonderful sight to me. I visited Seattle, and from there I went to Catalina islands to finish up my vacation. I fished there about three days, and I certainly enjoyed it. The "vellow tail" fish is about the gemest fish there is, and I hooked many of them."

I hooked many of them."

Wanted to See Women Vote.

Joseph M. Nealon: "While I was in Denver on my cavation, I talked to Joseph C. Peletier, district attorney of Boeton, and candidate against governor Foss for governor of Massachusetts. He said that he thought Wilson would carry Massachusetts. I also talked to a prominent attorney from New York, and he said that all the Democrats would apport Wilson. An active politician of the middle west who was there told me that in his opinion Wilson would win. The Republicans and Democrats in Colorado are badly split up. I did want to see the women vote while I was there.

(Continued on next page).

# Despite the number of distinguished artists whose names are attached to magazine illustrations there yet are fluential letters of introduction and the specimens of his work showed real ability, so he was entrusted with a novel to illustrate. He was highly indignant that his work did not meet with approval, but he portrayed the heroine a petite blonde when she was intended by the author to be a large and handsome brunette. The broad shouldered smooth faced athlete, described as the hero, appeared from the artist's band as a dapper litile man with a dark mustache. The whole meries of pictures was misleading and therefore could not be accepted, although a little attention upon the part of the artist could have made them

Way Tickets" Are Solving the Tramp Problem in Great Britain.

### GOVERNOR ORDERS WOMEN TO DRESS UP

London, Eng., Sept. 7 .- The tramp problem in the British Isles is in a fair way towards solution. The "way ticket" method of dealing with vagrancy is accomplishing a revolution. The latest reports on the working of the system indicate that within a very few years the ranks of the ragged mendicants on the highways of the United Kingdom will be reduced almost to vanishing point.

The object of the "way ticket" is to give a better chance to the unemployed who really want work, and to make the way of the professional tramp as hard as possible. The man who wants to work but is compelled to take to the road is taken into the poorhouse at night and released next morning instead of suffering the usual period of detention. When leaving he is given a ticket which entities him to a certain allowance of bread and cheese along the road he intends to take. He is also put in touch with the local labor exchanges and every-thing possible is done for him if he a genuine desire to obtain work. Short Shift For Habituals On the other hand, the ha

On the other hand, the habitual tramp obtains o short shift. After spending the night at the poorhouse he suffers the usual period of detention and gets the allotted task. Finally he is given the "way ticket so that he has no excuse for heaving. Very that he has no excuse for heaving. that he has no excuse f cornib gg that has no excuse for begging. Very soon the poorhouse masters begin to look askance at the man who persistently presents the ticket, and his jour-ney from village to village and from poorhouse to poorhouse in the counties where the system prevails is not made any too smooth. The tramp made any too smooth. The tramp finally seeks a county where this tists following in their field. Many of these forgotten pictures hidden in the files of old magazines are being method does not prevail, so these sanc-tuaries are beginning to adopt the system as selfdefence.

The system only becomes successful when the householders cooperate. Circulars are issued instructing them that, since all vagrants have access to the bread tickets, there is no excuse for giving food to beggars, and the tramps who neglect to provide them-selves with the tickets are beginning to learn that the circulars have not

fallen on barren soil.

Troubles of a Governor.

The difficulties of the clergymen and social reforms of more enlightened countries in their efforts to compel the fair sex to put more cloth into their skirts pale into insignificance beside the troubles of the local gov-ernor of Inhambane. British East Af-rica, who has almost caused a war by ordering the native maldens to attire themselves in European carb. themselves in European garb.

The order particularly insisted that the native women should not appear in

public without skirts under ome grave penalty not specified. Never was an apparently innocent sumptuary law received with such an outburst of rebellion. The commercial council resigned in a body and the indian storekeepers who deal in the articles of attire favored by the native ladies threatened to shut up shop in protest. The native Helles took even more drastic action by refusing to come near Inhambane at all, with the result that the town was soon in dan-ger of a famine in vegetables, eggs, poultry and other necessary food supplies. The women who lived in town prepared to leave.

The opposition became too hot for

hambane again go about in their scant inother Tablet to Shakspere. The London Shakspere league is busy with a plan for erecting in St. Leonard's church. Shoreditch, a tablet to raded about the streets for some time. amid the blaze of fireworks, the party repaired to Commercial hall, where the memory of the Elizabethan actors | dancing was engaged in for some time.

the governor, who withdrew the ob-noxious decree, and the belles of In-

buried there. It is usual to think of Southwark Cathedral as the actors church, for it is there that Edmund, the brother and fellowactor of Shakspere, lies buried. But the first theaters were near Shoreditch, and it is there that the early actors lie at rest. All traces of the theaters have disappeared from the district; but, like many places in London, one of the unlovely streets perpetuates the memory of departed things by the name of Curtain street.

The original actors church disappeared early in the 18th century, when

The original actors' church disappeared early in the 18th century, when Dance designed the present structure to take its place. The actors' graves have disappeared, but their names remain on the parish register. Among them are those of Will Somers, who delighted Henry VIII, and his court, and who is believed to have been the original Yorick, and James Burbage, who built the first English theater, and his brother Richard, friend of Shakspere Still another name, recalling the Elizabethan thesplans, is cut in gilt letters on the altar, that of Nicholas Wilkinson, alias Tooley, an actor whom Shakspere knew. He left \$30 to be distributed each year to the poor of the parish. The poor get the money to this day, so one actor at money to this day, so one actor a

least is not forgoten.

Regulating London Clocks.

The craze in London for regulation has reached the clocks. Hereafter, according to a ukase of the corporation of the city, all public timepieces must

London's clocks generally have never been noted for timekeeping and the new regulation means that most of them will have to turn over a new leaf if they expect to synchronise. with Greenwich time. Only three of the great clocks have proved them-selves models of accuracy—those of Paul's Cathedral, the Law Courts and Big Ben in Westminster Palace.
A tour of the streets proves that it

is the simplest thing in the world to lose or gain time. By walking a block the pedestrian could gain anything from 30 seconds to two hours or he might lost as much. Four minutes could be gained by crossing Fleet street from one newspaper office to another, while a sporting paper on the same street had evidently started its racing season by being five min-utes ahead of Greenwich time. St. Margarets, which from its eccle-

siastical associations would be ex-pected to be truthful, was three min-ntes aliead of time, notwithstanding the reproachful looks of accurate Big Ben across the way. Indeed, there seemed to be a con-

### than two clocks be found to coincide. BELEN SCHOOLS TO

BEGIN WORK MONDAY

Belen, N. M., Sept. 7 .- Belen's schools will open Monday, and from every indication the year will be the most successful in the history of the school. Only two of the enstructors employed last year will return. These are Miss Ollie Rohl and Miss Florence Owen. Among the new teachers is Miss Ruth Ziegler, who has been assigned to work in the higher grades. The other three of the seven teachers are Miss Elizabeth Ferrell, Miss Hayes and Miss Sturtevant. It has been de-Miss Sturierant. It has been de-termined to increase the scope of the local course also. In previous years only one year of high school work has been offered. This year a second year will be added. The members of the local board of education are H. B. Kennebeck Mercus Boca and R. D. Kennebeck, Marcus Baca and R. D. Cox, all new members.

The fall term at the Felipe Chavez academy for girls also will open next Monday. This is a private institution for the benefit of the native girls. Miss Zada Stephens, who taught in the school last year, has been made principal, and will have general super-vision of all the work. She will be assisted by Miss Sawyer, of Fullerton, Calif

A company of 13 Belen people went to Ysieta Indian pubelo to witness the indian dance in honor of San Augusin-ito, one of the patron saints of the viliage. The party was composed of Dr. and Mrs. Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Mather, Mrs. Charles Reinken, P. P. Simmons, E. M. Hutchins, Paul Simmons, and Misses Ruth Ziegler, Edith Ziegler, Virgina Simmons, Resa Dodge and Francis Bowen.

A number of young people gathered at the home of Paul Simmons where they surprised him, is being his birthday anniversary. The evening was spent in playing games and in other social amusements. The guests were served with refreshments by Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Fischer, who recently arrived in Belen after being married in Ripon. Wis., a few weeks ago, were taken from their home by a number of their friends, and charivaried enthusiastically. After being pa-

# spiracy of disagreement among London clocks and on no street could more

old congress, however, the administra-tion was able to have enacted the most cherished reform—the constitu-tional amendment providing for the non-reelection of the president. The electoral law was also altered, but the elections of the past summer be-trayed so many defects in the new law that it will come up again for revision in this session. One of the defects most glaring, it was found was that most glaring, it was found, was that it permitted a man to be a candidate for an indefinite number of offices at the same time. For instance, Fran-cisco de la Barra, former provisional president, who was made a member of the senate on the Catholic ticket, was a candidate in four different states.

Some Proposed Laws.

Among those measures known to be ready for presentation at the session beginning in September are an employers' liability act, the abolition of the jefes politicos, an anti-peonage law and a measure for establishing courts of jurisprudence for the settlement of land titles in cases where the records are missing. In many hunrecords are missing. In many hun-dreds of cases the records were burned during the past revolution and in those

neither time nor the legal machinery

le has promised

revolutions yet exist.
Brandon Swenrs Vengeance. Another dramatic chapter was added to the story of the massacre of soldiers and citizens at Ticuman by Zapatistas by Gerald Brandon, an American newspaper man working on El Diario of this city. Two of the passengers on the train assaulted by the Zapatistas were H. L. Strauss and Ignacio Hererrias, Mexican correspondents. An-other was Miguel Rivers, a newspaper photographer. All were slain, and their bodies, with those of the other

(Continued on next page.)

## TEXAS COTTON CROP IS BIGGER THANLAST YEAR

Austin, Tex., Sept. 7.—It is now possible to make what may be considered a state's yield this year over last may reach 500,000 bales, or a total production of approximately 4,900,000 bales. probable total cotton production of probable total cotton production of Texas for the present season. According to the views of men who have made a careful personal investigation of the condition of the crop in every part of the state and who have had many years' experience in forming conclusions as to the yield, the total production this year will be in excess of last year's record by not less than 200,000 bales, and if the splendid prospects that now obtain in north Texas continue until the close of

One of the significant features of the

The modern young Illustrator begins in his student days to collect material for reference in many subjects since there is no knowing to what field his skill may be directed. A general filustrator, like a cub reporter upon a large newspaper, may have to cover anything from a fire to a wedding and his versatility may mean countless dol-lars to him. Leter he may specialize and there is no profession in which there is greater demand for specializa-tion than in that of the illustrator. But one must be a capable all around draftsman before he is likely to be able to have a specialty. This tendency to specialization has given us the Gibson girl, the Frost farmer, the Rem-ington horse and cowboy and many other types which have made their creator well known to the public, young man recently showed ability draw machinery so well that his en-gines were a delight to railroad men. A prominent magazine sent him to A prominent magazine gantle machinery, much of which was specially built for the excavation of the big ditch, have given to the world effects which no photographs could produce. He was able to catch the real spirit of the greatest engineering feat in the world and to convey it to all through his drawings.

New Fields and Materials Sometimes an illustrator is f field such as the South Sea Islands, the Klondyke or some unfrequented part of Europe. This puts him in possession of a new line of material and soon his pictures are seen in many publi-cations, for the editors of magazines are quite anxious to have new matter in their illustrations as their litera-

(Continued on next page).